

**Contributor:** Michele Dau

**Current Function:** Deputy Secretary General of CNEL (Italy); Deputy Secretary General of AICESIS

**Date:** 2013/04/04

**Subject:**

The public governance systems can become more proactive and effective with more incisively anticorruption strategies and policies. It's not to fight and to hit only the flagrant cases, but to correct and restrain many public and corrupt government agencies in their reasons and ordinary practices.

The concept of corruption should be understood in a broad sense; the most prevailing situation is the use of public office for private gains.

Anti-corruption policies should act to insure political dimension - dealing with the mismanagement of public affairs for crimes and inefficiencies in public spending - and individual dimension in recovering and developing our sense of responsibility and loyalty as workers.

It is clear the interference between moral and administrative issues in other words the impact of the misconduct in public decision making.

The lack of interest that public policies have shown with regard to dishonesty and collusion of politicians, administrators and private participants in policy-making has been almost total.

The conduct illegal or otherwise unlawful, unethical, are not normally considered essential variables from the policies and the reference to corruption rarely intervenes as a primary explanatory factor for the success or failure of a course of government action.

Over the past twenty years, in many democratic countries, anti-corruption strategies and policies have started for containing the negative impact of collusive arbitrary, criminal or other illicit by administrators on the economies and institutions and to stem the growing popular mistrust towards public action and the integrity of the leaders.

We need to unleash a wave of innovation of administrative impropriety with the adoption of tools to combat the phenomenon from an unconventional angle, in order to recover the highest ethical sense of responsibility and loyalty of the worker.

Corruption and administrative misbehavior, collusion and abuse of power affect on efficiency, effectiveness and equity of public policy, then the collective well-being and sense of citizenship; these conducts must therefore be made subject to specific policy initiatives designed to minimize them and to keep them under control.

The introduction of rules can benefit not only to a more penetrating of bureaucratic behavior, but to improve the culture and the ability to moral orientation of public actors -and of citizens- and to increase the trust in the public governance.

All administrative offices must adopt ethical standards of practice, initiatives, starting with the selection of human resource depending on knowledge, competence, skill to ensure a high standard of professional performance.